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SIX NEW PSELAPHIDÆ.

BY CHAS. SCHAEFFER, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mounting and rearranging a part of my Pselaphidæ, several new species were found, of which descriptions of the more interesting ones are given below. Our species of *Batrissus* are placed in *Batrissodes* by Raffray.*

Batrissodes beyeri n. sp.—*Male*.—Black, front of head, clypeus, palpi, legs and antennæ paler. Head, excluding the eyes, as wide as the prothorax; eyes moderate, convex; genæ feebly arcuate and feebly convergent; surface slightly convex, carinæ at sides indistinct; circumambient sulcus deeply impressed, obsolete in front; foveæ deep, nude; sides and front outside the impressed line somewhat coarsely and sparsely punctate, sculpture sub-rugose at sides; front strongly produced, but scarcely declivous anteriorly, lower anterior margin of the produced portion at middle with two closely placed black spines, on each side of these the margin is oblique, blackish and bordered with yellowish silken hairs; below the produced portion the surface is deeply excavate and clothed with long and shorter silken hairs, which obscure more or less the surface sculpture and partly the modifications, but there is apparently a spine-like process at middle; clypeus apparently not reflexed at sides. Antennæ rather short and stout, slightly longer than the head and thorax; first joint stout, slightly arcuate beneath, second longer and more robust than third, third to eighth equal, ninth wider than eighth, transverse, tenth much longer, globose and with a small rounded fovea on underside near base, eleventh as wide as tenth, ovoidal, acuminate at apex. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, widest before middle, apex narrower than base; median line deeply impressed and terminating near base in a deeply impressed fovea, the tubercles on each side not very sharply pointed, lateral grooves deeply impressed, the carina between these and the median groove not very strong. Elytra as long as wide, humeri oblique, not spinose. Abdomen as long as the elytra and as wide as base, basal carina separated by about one-fifth of the abdominal width. Legs long, slender, posterior tibiæ with apical spine. Length 2 mm.

Black Mountain, North Carolina. September.

The female is similar to the male, from which it differs in the usual manner, by being smaller, the tenth antennal joint not as wide as the eleventh, and the front of head simple, not modified; the front and clypeus are rather sparsely punctate. This fine addition is dedicated to my friend, Mr. Gustav Beyer, with whom I collected this and other interesting species in North Carolina, Sept., 1903.

* Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. lxxiii, p. 81.

It resembles *schmittii* very much in general appearance, but besides the nude occipital foveæ, it has the front more produced and differently modified, the head slightly narrower, intermediate antennal joints not as stout, and the basal thoracic crests not as sharply pointed. It is perhaps best placed near *globosus* and *foveicornis*,

Batrisodes antennatus n. sp.—*Male*.—Blackish brown, abdomen darker, antennæ, palpi and legs pale, Head, including the eyes, slightly wider than the thorax; eyes moderate, convex; genæ convergent and feebly arcuate; surface convex behind, and feebly punctured; foveæ nude; circumambient sulcus obliterated in front; sides and front, outside of the sulcus, densely punctured; the front is triangularly declivous and separated from the clypeus by a transversely impressed line; clypeus convex, coarsely punctured and not reflexed at sides and without any modifications. Antennæ as long or slightly longer than head and thorax; first joint stout, feebly arcuate below, second slightly longer and a little stouter than third, third to eighth of equal width, but gradually decreasing in length, ninth larger and transverse, and as seen from the underside acutely produced on the inner side, tenth slightly larger than the ninth, arcuate on the outside and slightly acute on the inner side, eleventh large, ovoidal, acuminate, upper surface convex, lower surface flat and with a large, transverse and very shallow excavation near base. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, widest at about middle, apex a little narrower than base; median line feeble, at sides deeply impressed; foveæ distinct; tubercles at best obtuse. Elytra slightly wider than long, feebly punctate; humeri oblique, not spinose. Abdomen at base slightly narrower than the elytra; last ventral segment simple. Legs long, slender, posterior tibiæ with apical spine. Length 2 mm.

Black Mountain, North Carolina, September.

This species has to be placed near *punctifrons*, which it resembles in many ways, but is readily distinguished from that species by the want of the small tubercle with the tuft of erect, flavate setæ, the different form of the ninth antennal joint and the basal transverse impression on the eleventh. The form of the ninth and tenth antennal joints as above described, can only be seen when the specimen is held in a certain position.

Reichenbachia dilatipes n. sp.—Convex, rufotestaceous, elytra and abdomen more visibly punctate than the prothorax, on which hardly any punctures are visible; pubescence very short, sparse and decumbent. Head including the eyes as broad as the thorax in its widest part; eyes moderately prominent, at less than their own length from the base; antennæ longer than head and thorax, second joint nearly as stout as the first but smaller, third and fourth subequal, fifth and sixth of nearly equal length, but each longer and slightly stouter than joint four, seventh shorter than the sixth, but equal in width, eighth very much shorter than the seventh, ninth as long as the seventh, but stouter, tenth nearly one and one-half as long as eighth and wider, eleventh as long as the ninth and tenth together, elongate-oval. Prothorax slightly wider than long, widest before

the middle, foveæ normal, surface smooth, shining, scarcely at all punctured, except at sides near base. Elytra wider than long, humeri slightly oblique, discal striæ abbreviated at apex, at base two punctiform foveæ, surface finely not densely punctate, clothed with very fine, decumbent sparse hairs. Abdomen as wide as the elytra and shorter, carinæ of the first segment separated at base by slightly less than one-third the width of the segment, very short and only visible at base. Anterior and intermediate tibiæ normal, posterior tibiæ compressed and dilated gradually to middle, on the outer side a deep elongate, median excavation. Length 1.5 mm.

Texas (New Braunfels?). One male in collection Dietz.

There will be no difficulty in distinguishing the male from any species in our fauna by the medially dilated hind tibiæ. The dilatation of the hind tibiæ of the males of *albionica* and allies is similar, but always apical, and the antennæ in these species have the fifth, sixth and sometimes more joints strongly modified, while these joints in *dilatipes* differ relatively only slightly in length and width from the usual form.

Caccoplectus spinipes n. sp.—Brown, elytra reddish castaneous, palpi paler. Head convex along the median line, sparsely clothed with moderately long, semi-erect hairs, very densely pubescent at base and at sides between the convex median part and the eyes, obscuring somewhat the large occipital foveæ; eyes large, basal; antennæ approximate, inserted beneath prominent, contiguous tubercles, moderately densely pubescent, with coarse and somewhat stiff hairs, first joint as wide as third, second much smaller, but scarcely narrower than the first or any of the following joints, third triangularly dilated beneath, fourth feebly so, fifth to tenth elongate and gradually increasing in length, but not in width, eleventh slightly longer than the tenth, but not wider. Maxillary palpi very small, apparently three jointed, first visible joint very small, second longer and elongate, third as long as the two together, oval. Thorax at middle wider than long, arcuately and somewhat broadly impressed near base, the impressions densely pubescent at sides, at middle the pubescence forms a short longitudinal line; surface very sparsely punctate; apex narrower than base, sides feebly sinuate behind the middle. Elytra as long as wide at base, sides gradually and feebly arcuately widening to apex with two approximate deeply impressed sutural and two entire approximate, discal striæ, the surface nearly smooth, except the narrow spaces between the two sutural and the two discal striæ, which are finely and sparsely punctate; base on each side with four rounded foveæ, from three of these the outer sutural and the two discal striæ terminate, the fourth is situated near the prominent and elongate numeral callus; surface sparsely pubescent, except the extreme apex, which has a densely pubescent transverse line. Abdomen shorter and slightly narrower than the elytra at apex, three segments visible from above, strongly margined at sides, the first two segments convex at middle, sides arcuately narrowing to apex, sparsely clothed with fulvous hairs, apical margin of each segment densely covered with short fulvous pubescence; ventral segments at apex and mesosternum at sides very densely pubescent, rest very sparsely pubescent with longer hairs. Anterior and intermediate trochant-

ers very long, posterior shorter; anterior femora elongate, with a stouter spine at about middle beneath, and three narrower spines between this and the base; front tibiæ straight, beneath at middle slightly wider and armed with a spine, intermediate femora slightly thickened, with one tubercle beneath and around this four fine spines, middle tibiæ hardly arcuate and of nearly equal width throughout, beneath, slightly below middle, an oblique spine; posterior femora and tibiæ elongate and without spines or tubercles; tarsi with one claw. Length 2 mm.

Texas. One male in collection, Dietz.

The long intermediate trochanters, the single claw and the head flat beneath brings this species in Raffray's tribe Holozodini,* though the anterior and intermediate trochanters are as long or even slightly longer than in our species of *Pselaphus* and the other genera placed in the tribe Pselaphini. Of the two genera constituting the tribe Holozodini, the above described species agrees best with the Central American genus *Caccoplectus*, though differing in several ways from the descriptions given by Sharp and Raffray.

The head in *spinipes* seems to be of nearly the same structure as in *celatus*—short, with the mouth inferior, not prominent, the thorax is also similar and the elytra have the geminate sutural and discal striæ as in *celatus*. Judging from the figure the eyes in *celatus* are much further removed from the base than in *spinipes*, in which they are close to the base, and the antennæ differ greatly from those of the latter species. A new genus will eventually be necessary for this species, but for the present it is left in *Caccoplectus* till more material is available.

Fustiger knausii n. sp.—*Male*.—Form, size and color of *F. fuchsii* Brend., from which it differs by having the head in front short, convex and not longitudinally impressed, the second antennal joints slightly longer, the eyes smaller, the intermediate trochanters unarmed, the intermediate tibiæ shorter and stouter and with a short spine-like tubercle at apical third. The antennal fossæ extend more to the front, which causes the latter to be strongly contracted and much narrower than in *fuchsii*.

Claudcroft, New Mexico; collected by Mr. Warren Knaus, to whom I take pleasure in dedicating this species.

F. fuchsii Brend. has the head in front obliquely prolonged and with a longitudinal median groove, which is smooth and shining at the bottom, the intermediate trochanters are armed with a large curved spine, and the intermediate tibiæ have at about middle a straight, slightly smaller spine than the one on the trochanters.

* Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., vol. lxxii, pp. 488 and 491.

The antennal fossæ are limited in *knausii* anterior to the eye as in *californicus*, but the outline of the second antennal joint is not concave as in the latter species.

From Dr. Brendel's description it is to be inferred that *californicus* has the front of head similar to *fuchsii*, which is in *knausii* entirely different.

In the "Genera et Catalogue des Pselaphides," by A. Raffray, in Ann. Soc. Ent. de Fr., 1904, the genus *Fustiger* Lec. is revived for our species.

Adranes dietzii n. sp.—Form and color of *lecontei*, slightly smaller, elytral suture not as deeply depressed, sides of thorax behind middle not as strongly compressed and elytra more coarsely punctured than that species.

Male.—Head rotundate-truncate in front, gradually narrowing to base; second antennal joint not or very feebly narrower towards apex; prothorax nearly as long as broad, widest slightly before middle, strongly narrowing to apex, but feebly so to base, sides behind middle obliquely impressed, but not as strongly as in *lecontei*, surface sparsely punctate and pubescent with short yellowish hairs, median basal fovea moderately large and nude. Elytra at base as wide as the thorax at base, gradually widening towards apex, sides very feebly arcuate; suture in comparison with *lecontei* more feebly depressed; surface relatively coarsely punctured, especially near apex, pubescence moderate, not concealing the shining surface, on each side near apex a tuft of longer yellowish silken hairs. Abdomen more shining than the rest of the body and very sparsely clothed with a few hairs, broader than the elytra, especially near base, margined, the margin at base more widely reflexed and clothed with a tuft of yellow silken hairs; basal excavation nearly as in *lecontei*. Body beneath smooth and shining, scarcely pubescent, except the metasternum, which has a large, rounded impression, filled with a dense yellow pubescence; intermediate femora with a long and at apex slightly curved spine, intermediate tibiæ about two-thirds as long as the femora, stout, of nearly equal width throughout, at apical third a blunt tooth. Length 2.5 mm.

Tulare Co., California, in coll. Dietz.

This species is very near the *Adranes taylori* Wickh., but differs from it by the head gradually and evenly narrowing to apex, seemingly coarser punctuation of elytra, the strong femoral spine, the tibiæ stouter and shorter, with the tooth nearer to apex and not sinuate and narrow within (judging from the figure).

It differs from *lecontei* by having a broader thorax, elytral suture not as deeply depressed, a stronger and denser punctuation; besides the different form of the intermediate tibiæ the male has the metasternum with a simple large rounded impression, which is, in *lecontei*, bordered on each side with a large triangular tooth. It would

be interesting to know the formation of the metasternum in *pacificus* and *taylori*. In the female of *dietzii* the tibiæ and metasternum are simple.

In my two specimens of *coecus*, one from Staten Island and the other from New Jersey, the second joints of antennæ are not narrowed to tip, but slightly narrower at base, the metasternum in the male is foveate and densely pubescent as in *dietzii*.